

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1893.

NUMBER 38

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1893.

The delays in the issue of our last number, as well as the diminished force of our printing office, made it inconvenient for us to issue this paper last week. In addition to these difficulties the managing editor had the misfortune to fall severely ill the day following our last number, and this has interfered greatly with the preparation of this number. We must ask our subscribers to be indulgent with these irregularities. A real fighting revolution and a severe illness are either of them sufficient excuse for unfinished work, but when we have both of them together we feel sure that no one will deny us the allowances asked.

The third session of the first Congress was closed on the 25th inst., and its members, of whose patriotism we have heard so much, are hurrying away out of danger. Unhappily for Brazil this nominally independent branch of the government has distinguished itself only for its subserviency to the executive. It has voted a budget whose only function now is to fix certain taxes and certain ordinary expenditures, and it has sanctioned all the special and extraordinary credits opened by the executive on its own responsibility. These credits rise into the millions and are the principal source of financial embarrassment to the country. And then, after having almost unanimously voted an innocuous measure regulating presidential elections, Congress has covered itself with contempt by avoiding a vote on the President's veto on the same, the members not having courage to maintain their first vote. Under such men there is, in our opinion, no possible hope for this country. It is not necessary that this branch of government should be capious and quarrelsome, but it should be dignified, patriotic and independent. It should enact laws for the whole country, and it should insist upon their impartial enforcement.

As foreigners it is certainly not within our province to interfere in the fratricidal struggle now raging in this capital, but at the same time it must be remembered that foreigners have rights and privileges which can not be ignored. The great part of the wealth and business activity of this city and port are in the hands of foreigners, and upon their shoulders must fall the burden of loss in case of a bombardment. It is our privilege and duty, then, to respectfully protest against any and every act which may tend to bring such a disaster upon us. The fleet has shown its purpose in this matter by declaring its intention not to bombard the city. We now want a similar assurance from President Floriano Peixoto that he will do nothing to provoke such a bombardment. He has planted batteries on S. Bento, Castle, Glória and Viuva hills, all of which are directly in front of thickly populated districts. Should these batteries fire upon the fleet, it is natural to expect that the fire will be returned and with great damage to life and property. The Castle hill battery has already drawn the fire of the naval vessels two or three times, and with lamentable consequences to the residents of this city. It is idle to put all the blame for this on the fleet; those who planted the battery there and use it against the fleet, are themselves largely responsible for these disasters. The government now seeks to take possession of Cobras island and use it for offensive operations against the fleet. Should it carry out this intention, the consequences can not fail to be most disastrous. As the business section of the city lies immediately behind this island, the bombardment of the island, which would certainly follow its occupation, would inev-

itably result in an immense destruction of property, a great part of which belongs to foreigners. In their interests and in behalf of those whose lives are imperiled as well, we protest against the further prosecution of this intention. The firing of Monday and Tuesday was caused by an effort to transport troops to the island, and the consequences are before us. Let us have an end to all these unnecessary recourses which serve only to destroy the lives and property of non-combatants. We are within our rights in this protest, and we call upon the foreign ministers resident here to see that it is not disregarded.

## THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last issue closed with the events of the 13th—the bombardment of the arsenal of war. Much has been said by unscrupulous partisans to make this appear as a wanton attack on a defenseless city, but the facts afford conclusive proof that the bombardment of the city was neither intended nor attempted. Some shots fired at the mistakenly-placed battery on Castle hill, went wide of the mark and fell in the city. Others aimed at the arsenal also went over and landed among the residences. The loss of life and property, however, was comparatively insignificant as far as we are permitted to know. It has always been the custom of the authorities in this country to conceal casualties, and for this reason we are not permitted to know the loss of life in any of the engagements which have occurred. The newspapers have also been instructed not to publish news of this character, and it is therefore only the isolated casualties which receive comment.

The 14th passed without any incident of importance, the bombardment of the arsenal not being renewed. Many of the insurgent vessels returned to the vicinity of the Armação, where they began to take in coal. Others were in movement during the day, while the *Jaragua* remained at anchor off the arsenal in front of Ilha Fiscal, and the *Aquidabã* in the channel between Ilha das Cobras and the Armação. A few shots were exchanged toward evening but without result. Several members of Congress offered their services to President Floriano, and resolutions were passed at a joint meeting of government congressmen deplored the events of yesterday and pledging their support to the President. New intimations were sent to some of the daily papers not to publish alarming news, particularly with respect to yesterday's bombardment.

The 15th was a wet, misty day and there was but little movement in the city. As on the preceding days the majority of the principal commercial houses remained closed. The fleet remained at anchor as on the preceding day, except the *República*, which moved up behind Ilha das Cobras. Rumors were industriously circulated that this vessel had been badly injured. In the afternoon there was some firing at the Armação, the military forces there apparently trying to interfere with the coaling. The Central railway was still heavily taxed to carry away the refugees, extra trains being required for that purpose. Great credit is due to the management of that line for the service rendered to a badly-frightened population during these three days.

The 16th showed that confidence was again returning. There was no business of importance transacted, but more business houses were open, the streets were crowded with people and laborers were everywhere at work as usual. The fleet remained quietly at anchor. An engineer escaping from one of the ships reported all on board in excellent condition and that none of the ships suffered damage in the bombardment of the 13th. By an order published today, Admiral Custodio José de Melo and the officers accompanying him, were declared to be desecrators. Two military officers were also included in this proscription. Various rumors were in circulation during the day of impending hostilities.

About 2 a.m. on the 17th heavy firing was heard at Fort Santa Cruz, the purpose of which was not apparent owing to the intense darkness. Later advices show that the *República*, having been carefully repainted black, had succeeded in running out under the guns of Santa Cruz, not being discovered until it was too late. A Frigórica steamer following was compelled to return. At daybreak the remaining vessels of the fleet were seen to be at their usual anchorages. Much curiosity was manifested as to the whereabouts of the *República*, but the reports that she was up the bay some-

where repairing damages seemed to be generally believed. A large number of retired officers were called in to-day to report for duty.

About 2 a.m. on the 18th heavy firing was again heard between the fleet and Santa Cruz which lasted for over half an hour. It was evident that something was up, but the intense blackness of the night prevented the thousands of observers on shore seeing what it was all about. Later, about 4:30 a.m., the firing was heavier than ever. There was also a diversion in the Gámbia during the early morning, where the launch *Lucy* was making a raid along shore. Although at daylight the principal vessels of the fleet were at their anchorages, it was soon discovered that four or five of them were missing. Reports were current that the *República*, a torpedo-cruiser and two Frigólicas had made their escape out to sea, but the government party denied this insisting that the torpedo-cruiser and two steamers had been sunk in the attempt. The *Rio* even reported that the wreckage had appeared on the beach, and that the *República* had been badly crippled. It is now known that not only did these vessels go out safely, but that the *Aquidabã* convoyed them out, shielding them from the big guns of Santa Cruz and blinding the gunners with search light, but that the second firing at 4:30 was due to the return of the *Aquidabã*, which passed between Fort Santa Cruz and S. João without a scratch. It was certainly a courageous thing to do, and proves that the officers in charge of the fleet are not without gallantry, even if their gunners are not first class. There was considerable activity on the bay during the day, and a lighter loaded with men from Fort Villegagnon was seized by the *Aquidabã*. In Congress Deputy Nilo Pecanha offered a resolution declaring the insurgent vessels pirates and calling upon foreign naval powers to seize them wherever found, stipulating however that Brazil might reclaim them after such capture. This resolution was very properly voted down. There was considerable excitement throughout the city during the day.

On the 19th the city was calmer and business showed some signs of revival. It was admitted by the government organs to-day that the *República*, the torpedo-cruiser *Marcilio Dias*, and the armed steamers *Palus* and *Marte* had gone out, and reports were current that the *República* had appeared at Santos.

On the 20th the banks and business houses were all open and the streets had resumed their usual appearance. There were some transactions in exchange. The street-car travel, however, showed that the city had lost a considerable percentage of its population. The fleet remained quietly at anchor the greater part of the day. In obedience to the demands of the government Admiral Saldanha da Gama turned over to the custom-house inspector the steam launch *Audaz*, which was at once taken within the custom-house basin. This subsequently proved to be because of a serious conflict over the uses to which this launch was put. On this day foreign telegrams were received for the first time, everything passing through the hands of fiscals.

The 21st was disturbed only by a brief action on the Gámbia water front, where some of the insurgent launches were patrolling. Definite news was received of the appearance of the *República* and *Palus* at Santos, and contingents of the police force were at once sent to São Paulo to reinforce the detachments stationed at that port.

The 22nd was a day full of excitement. The insurgents succeeded during the day in capturing four merchant steamers belonging

to national companies, which were at anchor off the Gámbia and S. André districts. A considerable quantity of provisions fell into their hands through these captures. About 3 p.m., a heavy firing began between Santa Cruz and the *Aquidabã*, *Tragano* and *Guanabara* and one of the torpedocruisers, which lasted until about 6.

It is not apparent that either side suffered any prejudice from the firing, owing to the extraordinary bad gunnery displayed. One shot, however, which was apparently fired at the Castle hill battery, fell in Rua Sete de Setembro and killed two persons. New instructions were issued to-day through foreign consulates for the anchoring of foreign merchant vessels further up the bay to avoid injury from the shore batteries.

The 23rd opened with a sluggish cannonading between Santa Cruz and the fleet

during which it is said that the *Guanabara* was struck by a shell. The firing lasted from 6 to 9 a.m. Affairs in the city were quiet, although no business of importance was transacted and the streets were not so full as usual. News was received through a São Paulo source of the capture of São Francisco, Santa Catharina, by the *República*. Several retired army officers of high standing were to-day ordered to report daily to the adjutant-general, and some arrests were reported.

There was more or less firing all day on the 24th between Santa Cruz and the fleet. Two of the latter, the *Marajó* and *Timundá* seem to have broken from their moorings during a northerly gale in the morning and drifted within range of the guns of Santa Cruz. The gunners of that fort, however, seem to have succeeded admirably in missing them. They were finally picked up and towed to places of safety.

The object of the government in securing possession of the launch *Audaz* at the custom-house was made apparent on the 25th by the concentration of over 600 men at the Caes dos Mineiros end of the custom-house, together with artillery, where a large barge was ready to convey them across the channel to Ilha das Cobras. The President had resolved to take possession of that island, now occupied only by the marine hospital and guarded only by the cadets of the naval school, thus far neutral. Admiral Saldanha da Gama had hoisted the "red cross" flag over the hospital and had succeeded in maintaining order on the island without assistance from the authorities on shore. As the fortifications, if supplied with good artillery, would endanger the position of the fleet, it was decided to recapture the island at all costs. The insurgents discovered the plan by some means and the *Aquidabã* moved in above the island and threatened to fire upon the first barge load of soldiers which appeared. It is said, also, that the surrender of the steam launch *Audaz* was demanded. At 4 p.m. firing began, and for half an hour there was a rain of shot and shell over the business centre of this city such as its inhabitants never before experienced. One of the towers of the Lapa dos Mercadores church, on the lower Ouvidor, was shot away, and in falling wrecked a new building under construction beside the church. The batteries on Castle and São Bento hills were also bombarded, and the shot fell in various parts of the city, even as far away as Rua Princesa Imperial, Catete. At the first fire the troops at the custom-house retired, and the engagement soon came to an end.

Yesterday the 26th the attempt was again renewed. Firing was reopened soon after midday, and one of its first victims was Mr. Henry T. Waddington, a London and Brazilian Bank clerk, who was struck by a piece of shell in the Lapa do Ouvidor hotel, Rua da Candelária, where he was taking his lunch. There had been something of a panic on the preceding day, but the panic which now ensued baffles all description. The whistle of the shot was heard in the Rua do Ouvidor, and two or three shells burst directly over the city, and the people fled in every direction. Many buildings were struck and damaged, although the actual loss of life does not seem to have been great. The loss to the troops, if any, in these two days' engagements has not been made public, and the press has again been forbidden to publish such items of information. Why, no one can tell. Possibly the authorities think that the truth will be fatal to their cause, and that an ignorant, apprehensive people can be more easily governed than those who know all that is occurring about them.

Congress adjourned on the 25th, and on the following day President Floriano Peixoto declared martial law for a period of fifteen days, to October 6th, in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

As we conclude this record it is said that notice has been sent ashore of an intention to bombard all the fortifications in the city. In such case a part of the responsibility must rest with those who placed these batteries in the midst of residences and in the vicinity of the business part of the city. Fort Villegagnon still maintains neutrality, but the women and children have been sent away, and the walls, it is said, are being strengthened. It is believed that if the government tries to break up this position, the garrison will join the revolution.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 11.—*Senate.*—The committee on finance presented a report recommending that, in order to save time, the budget of the department of justice and interior should be adopted as voted by the Chamber of Deputies, without any amendments. Confining to this recommendation, the Senate voted that budget in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—In this chamber there were not enough members present to form a quorum.

SEPTEMBER 12.—*Senate.*—For want of a quorum there was no sitting of the Senate.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Rosa Júlio said that the gold deposits made by banks of issue in the Treasury had been reduced to 12,000,000 \$100. The rest had been squandered by the government without authorization of Congress, and bonds have been issued in lieu thereof thus increasing the indebtedness of the country. He opposed the Senate's amendment to the currency bill. The Chamber completed the work of voting in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of finance and voted, also in 3rd discussion, some of the provisions of the budget of the department of industry.

SEPTEMBER 13.—In consequence of the bombardment of the arsenal and the fortress of Santa Cruz there was no sitting of either chamber.

SEPTEMBER 14.—At the Senate chamber 94 deputies and 34 senators met and discussed in the midst of much confusion several proposals, one of which, that of Deputy Glycerio for prolonging the session until the budget and the currency bill could be voted, was passed; 70 deputies and 27 senators signed a manifesto expressing confidence in the President of the republic and promising him support; 73 deputies and 27 senators signed another manifesto expressing gratitude to those who have fallen in defense of the republic, with the hope that this would be the last bill which it would be necessary to shed in order to secure the stability of the republic. The meeting adjourned at 2 o'clock p.m. At 7 o'clock p.m. the Senate met and discussed the resolution for prolonging the session, which was opposed by Senators Quintino Bocayuva and Rasa Junior and defended by Senators Manuel Victoria and Virgilio Dauzat. The Senate adjourned at 9 o'clock, and at quarter past nine the Chamber of Deputies met in the Senate chamber, but no business could be transacted for want of a quorum. It was decided that the meetings of the Chamber of Deputies should be held hereafter at the Senate chamber.

SEPTEMBER 15.—*Senate.*—At an extraordinary sitting, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m., the Senate passed by a vote of 24 to 7 the resolution prolonging the session to the 25th inst., and then adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock p.m. At the second sitting several discussions were close without debate, but no vote could be taken for want of a quorum.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber of Deputies, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the resolution prolonging the session to the 25th inst. The Chamber completed the work of voting in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of industry. It also voted the revenue bill in 2nd discussion with several amendments, among which is one offered by Deputy Zama reducing to 2% the tax on the pay of senators and deputies and extending that tax to the pay of the President of the republic.

SEPTEMBER 16.—*Senate.*—The budget of the department of justice and interior was voted in 3rd discussion and the bill on the *tribunais de contas* in 2nd discussion. Several private bills were also voted.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill increasing the pay of the foremen and operatives at the navy yards and of the employees of the Central railway was voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber concurred in the Senate's amendment to Art. 2 of the currency bill. The vote on the amendment to Art. 6 was postponed for want of a quorum. Deputy Glycerio announced that he would introduce a bill authorizing the government to issue more paper-money.

SEPTEMBER 17.—*Senate.*—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of finance, and in 3rd discussion the bill on the *tribunais de contas*. The bill authorizing the government to make an appropriation for the pay of congressmen during the prolongation of the legislative session was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 18.—*Senate.*—The special appropriation of £28,875 for payment of interest to the Ceará Harbor Corporation was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Nilo Peçanha introduced a resolution for declaring pirates the revolutionary vessels and authorizing foreign fleets to capture them. The bill was received with vigorous protests and Deputy Lançon Guibólio was called to explain:—"This is the deepest of humiliations!" The author of the bill moved to suspend the rules for its discussion. The motion was put in the vote, 55 deputies voting against it and 36 in its favor. Deputy Belarmino de Mendonça spoke in regard to the arrest of Deputy Luiz Moraes and offered a resolution setting forth that it is impossible for Congress to deliberate of deprival of its constitutional immunities and consequently declaring that mutual law does not affect those immunities.

SEPTEMBER 19.—*Senate.*—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion several bills making special and deficiency appropriations, including that of £28,875 for the payment of interest to the Ceará Harbor Corporation.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber by a vote of 62 to 49 concurred in the Senate's amendment to Art. 6 of the currency bill. The amendment provides that the deposits made by banks of issue in the Treasury shall be converted into gold bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum. In making the conversion the gold will be reduced at the exchange of the day and the bonds at their face value. Other amendments of the Senate were voted, but the Chamber failed to concur in that offered to Art. 8, relating to the repayment of the sums deposited as a security fund. The revenue bill was voted in 3rd discussion, with an amendment authorizing the government to reduce as much as possible the expenditures authorized and to negotiate a loan to the maximum amount of £3,000,000. There were also voted amendments doubling the duties on coarse salt and on tobacco and exempting sugar machinery

from duty. A deficiency appropriation of £1,069,750\$ was voted in 3rd discussion for the department of industry. The bill making special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of £3,610,232\$ was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The customs receipts at Santos are sent to São Paulo every day.

Near São Sebastião, São Paulo, the government telegraph line has been cut by the revolutionaries.

It is said that the military force sent to subdue José Dias at Boa Vista, Goiás, has been surrounded and is being starved out.

There have been voted for the purpose of the erection of an institute of vaccination in the city of São Paulo the sum of 77,000\$.

Severe frosts are reported from Mogi Mirim and Descalvado, São Paulo, both important coffee districts, on the night of the 13th inst.

The *Tympano* of Rezende says that the officers of the national guard at Barra Mansa have refused to render their services to the government.

The volunteer battalions Afonso Ellis, which has been sent from Rio Claro to Santos, appears to be quite small. It is said to be composed of only 46 men.

There has been an exodus from Santos to the interior of São Paulo. It is stated that the São Paulo railway trains have carried as many as 800 passengers a day.

The hotels of Petrópolis and all other towns within reach of Rio are full of guests. In some places the crowding has caused many unavoidable discontents.

It is known that the *República* entered the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, on the 21st, where a landing was effected. The state telegraph line was cut at that place.

The *Pinguinhos*, a Bahia journal, published on the 14th inst., the report that the *embarcación Primor de Mar* was on its way to join the revolutionary vessels in this port.

Large deposits of coal have been shipped from Santos to the interior of the state of São Paulo. The Santos people were apparently afraid the revolutionaries would capture it.

On the night of the 25th ult., a detachment of men from the Brazilian garrison of Livramento again invaded Uruguaian territory. Four of them were killed and three captured.

Latest advices from Rio Grande report the occupation of Alegrete by the federalists. Gen. Huiympin is said to be without horses, and the Bagé garrison is said to be badly demoralized.

The Rio Grande federalists recently had the luck to capture the telegraph archives of Livramento, which were on the road to Porto Alegre. They are said to contain interesting documents.

Some of the São Paulo hotels are charging 15\$ a day. That is still under the Cascadura hotel which charged a refugee 20\$ for dinner, 17\$50 for a breakfast and an equally "salty" price for a bed.

The *Tanquá* local journal, *Notícias da Terra*, recommends a prohibition on the shipping of provisions away from that city. Suppose this measure should be general, how much would Tanquá profit by it?

The Portuguese bark *Maria* was wrecked on the S. João island on the 17th ult., having left Mariana the preceding day for Quintão with a cargo of cotton bales, *caravanas*. The vessel was a total loss, and one man drowned. The cargo was insured for 122,000\$.

Famine is becoming so scarce over in Niethem that famine is imminent. Campos and other places are refusing to send in supplies, and the poor people have apparently no hope of succor from any direction. It is said that orders have been issued to the provision dealers to sell to no one but the army or forces there.

An official telegram of the 14th from Niethem says that on that day the government sent a reconvening party to the Araripe. A considerable quantity of arms and some ammunition, says the telegram, were found there and partly destroyed. The revolutionary vessels shelled the reconvening party and were answered by the government's artillery. The reconvening party left the water pure.

The Cano do Cachoeira parish, near Campina, Minas Gerais, has a criminal whose career has happily ended by suicide. His name is José Guedes. He had a wife whom he had abandoned, his daughter, a girl 14 or 15 years old, the latter separated and made the girl his mistress, and then killed her child. In July week the girl confessed the names to the priest, who advised her to leave the man. She followed the advice, and with the result that the jealous brute killed her a short time since and then shot himself.

The *Jornal do Mello* correspondent, under date of the 7th inst., sends the official report of the fight at Serra do Ouro, near S. Gabriel, Rio Grande, between the forces of Gersuino Saravia and Col. Paráigas. The fight occurred on the 26th and 27th of August, the Castilhos forces under Col. Pintogal, numbering 1,200 men, being completely routed, losing about 300 men. Saravia reports finding 127 killed on the field. The victory captured 50 prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The losses were 12 killed and 33 wounded.

Some of the students of the São Paulo law school have signed a manifesto in which they give their reasons for not espousing the cause of President Floriano Peixoto against the revolutionaries. Revolution, they say, is the right of an oppressed people and in this instance it represents the struggle of the law to throw off the yoke of military dictatorship. If the revolution is overthrown, they assert, the nation will be regarded by the civilized world as a nation of slaves without honor and without self-respect. They close by saying: "Long live the navy! Long live the revolution!"

Some 2,700 refugees left Santos for São Paulo during the first three days of the panic over the assassination of the *República* off that port. The number retiring to the neighboring country is beyond conjecture.

The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro met on the 13th inst., for the first time since the beginning of the revolutionary movement and passed the following resolution:—"The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro, denouncing the revolutionary movement of part of the navy against constituted authority and commanding the energetic and patriotic action of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and of the president of this state in defense of the principle of authority and of national honor, resolves in conformity with Art. 7 of the state constitution to adjourn to Oct. 1st of the present year and to authorize the officers of the house to prolong this adjournment to such a day as may be deemed proper, should circumstances require."

We learn from our Platine exchanges that the frontier difficulty has been settled by the Brazilian minister and the Uruguayan government, the former undertaking to have the officer J. F. Pereira tried by court-martial for invading Uruguayan territory and causing the death of Lieut. Cardoso and another, to submit Sergeant Rivero also to court-martial, to demand the imprisonment of Capt. Palma, of the police, who provoked the filing of Uruguayan troops at São Chico, to demand the withdrawal to Porto Alegre of Col. Almeida of the 12th cavalry, the dismissal of Carvalho the customs officer who has been obstructing trade with Uruguay, and the re-establishment of free communication between Livramento and Rivera. Other provisions were also agreed upon the character of which had been kept secret.

The united German press of São Paulo has published in the *Germanista*, of September 17th, a warning to all Germans to abstain from all participation in politics and calls their attention to two examples: First, that of the German colonies of Rio Grande do Sul, where the Germans adhered to none of the existing parties, looking out for their own interests only and in that way saved their colonies from the invasions which flooded all the rest of that state. Then the Germans still command the respect of all parties. On the other hand, the Germans of Santa Catharina, who did not follow the example given by their Rio Grande countrymen, but went even so far as to arm themselves and enter into the active service of one or the other party, have not only suffered materially, but have the whole native population up against them—"the Strangers." Everybody who personally acts as he likes, but the united press of São Paulo urges that no individual or corporation should stand up in the defense of any of the native parties in the name or as representatives of the German colony of São Paulo, thus degrading this colony before the eyes of the whole nation.

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—We clip the following specimen of official news from an Argentine exchange:—"The Brazilian minister has announced that no damage was done by the bombardment of Niehemy. The rebel ships were struck several times by shots from the land batteries."

—Without doubt all the international provisions of law relating to revolutions, piracy, diplomatic relations, etc., will now be suspended until Nilo Peçanha and his friends have time to formulate a new code. Or, will Nilo suspend until he can study the subject a little?

—The government on the 19th resolved to withdraw its publication of telegraphic communications. It requires, however, that the telegrams shall be plainly worded and not refer to political and military events in Brazil. Foreign telegrams must be withheld by the minister of finance.

—Congressman Luiz Moraes, editor of the *Cidade do Rio*, was arrested on Saturday 16th and released on the following day. The poet Grinardés Passos was arrested at the same time and also released on Sunday. It reminds us of the little boy's pathetic obituary.

—The São Paulo volunteer law students had not the slightest wish to be taken for the ordinary soldier of the line, although uniformed as such. No one who ever saw soldiers would have been guilty of the mistake, but to avoid any misapprehension the student volunteers labeled themselves with a ribbon on the arm.

—We clip the following official telegram from a Buenos Aires exchange:—"Rio Janeiro, September 23. The revolutionists are disheartened and inactive. The government counts on the assistance of the army, of the majority of the navy and of the entire population. Marshal Floriano was much cheered in his return from the fortifications.—Minister of Marine."

—Although the fight of Monday evening was caused by an attempt of the government to transport troops to Ilha das Cobras to garrison the fortifications, over 600 men being collected for that purpose at the custom-house, not a word of this was said the next morning in the news-papers. The *Páiz*, as usual, made it appear that the fight was a wanton bombardment of the city. However, no one now credits anything published in that sheet.

—We see by one of our American exchanges that acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., took command of the South Atlantic squadron at Norfolk, August 1st, hustling his pennant on the U. S. cruiser *Newark* now repairing at the navy yard there. It was calculated that the *Newark* would be ready for sea in two months from that date. It is possible that Rear-Admiral Stanton will have transferred his pennant to the *Betrip*, which is daily expected to arrive here.

—If Dr. João Cordeiro will permit the obsecration, we would like to say that the first requisite in any effort to command respect, is to deserve respect. As long as the so-called patriots conduct themselves in a manner exciting ridicule, they can not justly expect anything better. No one will fail to do full justice to an earnest man, even when he is committing an error, but when we are to be required by an act of parliament to crown all the faults with laurel it is asking just a little too much!

—The news from Argentina indicate a very critical situation in that country. The province of Tucumán has revolted, the 11th battalion of infantry also, and vigorous steps have been taken to prevent a general uprising of the radicals. Many radical leaders in Buenos Aires have been arrested and imprisoned, and several newspapers not wholly friendly to the government have been closed. Martial law is being rigorously enforced. Revolutions have broken out in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé.

—The *Zembla* of the 16th contains a communication from Senator João Cordeiro stating that several representatives of the civil forces had held a meeting at which they resolved to take energetic action against cowardly neutrals who remain on shore and secretly aid the revolutionaries. In conformity with the resolution, says the senator, they will consider an enemy of peace and of the republic any one who has the insanity to laugh at their patriotism or at their devotion to their country, which they idolize, and they will vigorously resent any insolent jest in regard to the civil corps or the national guard. Our readers will therefore treat all absurdities with becoming gravity and due solemnity.





## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 23rd, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
268,057,500	Jan.-July	5	Apolice	200 <sup>0</sup> —1,000 <sup>0</sup>	1,012 <sup>00</sup> 000	1,010 <sup>000</sup> 000—1,012 <sup>000</sup> 000
123,051,500	Quarterly	4	do gold	200 <sup>0</sup> —1,000 <sup>0</sup>	1,160 <sup>00</sup> 000	1,160 <sup>000</sup> 000—1,162 <sup>000</sup> 000
119,600	Jan.-July	5	do	1,000 <sup>0</sup>	—	—
14,804,500	April-Sept.	5	Gold Liras 1868	1,000 <sup>0</sup>	1,200 <sup>00</sup> 000	—
18,355,000	do	4½	do 1869	1,000 <sup>0</sup>	1,200 <sup>00</sup> 000	—
32,249,000	Feb.-Aug.	5	State of Minas Geraes	500 <sup>0</sup> —1,000 <sup>0</sup>	1,035 <sup>00</sup> 000	—
7,320,000	Mar.-Sept.	5	do	1,000 <sup>0</sup>	1,220 <sup>00</sup> 000	—
10,050,820	Jan.-July	5	State of Rio de Janeiro	500 <sup>0</sup>	1,042 <sup>00</sup> 000	1,010 <sup>000</sup> 000—

## DEBENTURES

Precious Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last bid	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Capinas and Carrangos .....	200	195	—
....	....	....	Gera do Brazil .....	411.5	2 500	—
1,139,000	Jan.—July	6½	do .....	620	192	—
15,169,000	Apr.—Oct.	5	Huiz de Féra and Piau.....	200	115	—
61,049,010	Jan.—July	5—6	Leopoldina .....	550	600	—
....	....	....	do .....	111.5	18,000	14,8000
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	4	do .....	100	15,500	—
5,113,740	Jan.—July	7	Oeste de Minas .....	200	53	—
1,328,000	Feb.—Aug.	5	Saputara .....	620	440	—
137,100	Jan.—July	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preta .....	200	57	—
10,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocaba .....	100	700	50,000
61,773,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	Uolá gold .....	200	140	—
593,000	Jan.—Sept.	7	União Valeirense .....	100	30	—
....	....	....	União Sorocabana, Ilhauni .....	100	—	30,000
TRAMWAYS						
678,750	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Vinhão Fluminense .....	600	90	—
435,000	do	6	Carros Urbanos .....	500	450	—
771,000	do	7	do .....	100	100	—
214,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Perequino .....	200	—	—
220,000	Jan.—July	6½	Villa Isabel .....	200	168	—
SHIPPING						
10,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro .....	200	180	—
14,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	do .....	200	—	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
802,800	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Puerto .....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Qrisimã .....	200	185	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco .....	50	162	—
MINES						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança .....	200	202	—
290,000	May—Nov.	7	America Fátilh .....	200	70	—
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	182	—
1,301,000	do	7	do .....	200	204	—
496,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confusão Industrial .....	200	200	500
2,090,000	Jan.—July	8	Concedendo .....	200	148	20,200
561,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Industrial Mineira .....	200	192	—
600,000	do	9	Manufactura Fluminense .....	200	210	—
1,392,000	Jan.—July	7	Minas Gerais .....	200	180	—
3,000,000	do	7	Petrol. Industrial do Brasil .....	200	200	—
308,000	Jan.—July	7	Rink .....	200	195	—
2,500,000	do	6½	S. Christovão .....	200	—	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro .....	200	100	—
367,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	100	—	—
1,075,000	Jan.—July	6	Únião Industrial S. Schleswig .....	200	106	—
Miscellaneous						
4,337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agrícola do Rio Negro .....	620	160	—
2,300,000	Jan.—July	6	Banca de Viçosa do Brasil .....	100	18	—
6,955,100	do	6	Banco Credito Mavel, Consols .....	100	34,500	30,500
98,000	Jan.—July	7	Brazil Agricola .....	200	200	—
4,652,000	May—Nov.	5	Banres, Ind. e Com. Pública .....	620	25	—
15,150,000	Jan.—July	5	Bravura, Ind. e Colon .....	620	—	—
1,618,000	Jan.—July	5	Nacional do Oeste .....	200	150	—
2,853,300	Feb.—Aug.	7	Santamente do Rio .....	620	240	—
....	....	....	Services Marítimos .....	200	150	—

## SHIPPING

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid in</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Normal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
\$600,000	\$60,000	\$50,000		3\$000—Aug. 95	100\$	\$100	—
\$80,000	\$25,000	...		...	..	..	—
\$50,000	4,000,000	\$6,008		...	160	..	—
\$6,000	1,200,000			12,427.60 Jan. 91	55	55	—

INSURANCE

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend fund</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quaterly value</i>
4,000,000	200,000	70,667	Allianz - Argent. Financiera	1,000	July 93	25\$	\$8,000
3,000,000	750,000	285,000	Atahira	1,000	July 93	250	400,000
2,000,000	200,000	58,797	Ronard	1,000	July 93	10	10,000
1,000,000	100,000	10,000	Brasil Fazenda	1,000	July 93	20	40,000
7,500,000	3,000,000	6,244	Confianca	4	July 93	40	**
4,000,000	200,000	170,000	Fidelidade	2	July 93	20	25,000
4,000,000	540,000	375,000	Gebril	9	July 93	125	175,000
2,500,000	250,000	212,000	Genial	12	July 93	100	150,000
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Indenizadora	1	July 93	20	47,000
2,000,000	200,000	77,195	Integridade	1	July 93	20	17,000
1,000,000	100,000	100,000	Lendkredit	6	July 93	100	43,000
1,000,000	100,000	27,143	Previdente	500	July 93	10	5,000
5,000,000	750,000	175,000	Prudencia	3	July 93	200	400,000
4,000,000	250,000	32,240	Prudencia Com. do Vale do Rio	1	July 93	20	50,000
1,000,000	100,000	54,071	Vitória	1,000	July 93	10	10,000

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Constituencies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quoted value</i>
5,000,000	1,000,000	\$	Alagoas.	... ... ... ...	40 \$	25,500	—
1,600,000	320,000		Cariri Frio.	... ...	40	43,000	—
2,000,000	600,000		Coimbatore.	... ...	70	1,000	—
200,000,000	60,000,000		Geral do Brasil.	... ... ... ... ...	100	1,000	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Ilheus de S. Jerônimo.	... ...	50	500	—
20,000,000	5,000,000		Itapetininga.	... ...	60	120,000	—
20,000,000	5,000,000		Marechal de Barros.	... ...	40	60,000	—
12,000,000	2,400,000		Niterói de S. Janu.	... ...	40	8,000	—
60,000,000	6,750,000	2,210,718	Oeste do Minas.	... ... ... ... ...	70	70,000	—
—	8,700,000		Panambi.	... ... ... ... ...	25	2,000	—
8,000,000	1,073,750		Paranápolis.	... ...	65	45,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000		Perequá.	... ...	40	51,000	—
30,000,000	6,000,000		Pedraúna.	... ...	40	40,000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000		Pedreira.	... ...	40	86,000	—
3,000,000	600,000		Quinze.	... ...	20	20,000	—
70,000,000	—		Ribeirão das Neves.	6 ½%—Jan. 92	200	100,000	30,000—100
—	—		União São Joaquim-Huam.	— ... ... ... ...	60	35,000	14,000
7,600,000	11,600,173	34,392	Vila de 3 séries.	... ...	200	15,000	—
3,000,000	—		Vila Valençal.	6 ½%—Feb. 84	200	40,000	—
44,000,000	42,000,000	1,205,101	Vila Vitoria Sampaio.	— ...	200	9,000	9,000
TRANSPORTS							
5,000,000	5,000,000		Chuica.	200 \$	200,000	—	—
1,250,000	—		Coronelândia (and Hotel).	7 ½%—July 91	200	1,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000		Curitiba.	7 ½%—July 93	200	130,000	130,000—145
—	—		Pemburana.	7 ½%—July 93	200	120,000	—
3,000,000	13,000,000	536,726	S. Christovão.	6 ½%—July 93	200	165,000	160,000—180
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,781	Villa Isabel.	8 ½%—July 01	200	...	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Paid-in paid	Amount outstanding	Last date	Closing position
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	Longo, 4000\$	355,243.48	Achile da Barri.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 65	251,000
1,000,000	C. e. col	100,000	Allianca do Brasil.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 120	60,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	470,500	Amazal.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	280,000
4,000,000	4,000,000	345,374	Bolsa.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 100	75,000
1,000,000	Mt, 1,000,000	1,000,000	Brahimische.....	\$ 1,250	May, May 93	\$ 100	50,000
3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	Brazil Landmark.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 100	50,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Brazilian American.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 100	50,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,013,124	Classes Latinoamericana.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 100	50,000
20,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,260,159	Comunicantes.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	Commerce.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,682,412	Construtor do Brasil.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
4,000,000	4,000,000	411,017	Credito Garantido.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
23,000,000	20,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Movil.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
40,000,000	20,000,000	224,858	Credito Popular.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	973,478	Credito Real do Brasil.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
10,000,000	8,000,000	297,315	Credito Real e Intern.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	Desconto e Desconto.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Diamantina.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Industria Brasileira.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Intercorp.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
20,000,000	10,000,000	272,544	Induscom e Comercio.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
61,500,000	67,500,000	630,000	London & Bazzaria, Lanc.....	\$ 1,250	Apr 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Metropolitano do Brasil.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Metropolitano do Virrein.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	Nacional Paulista.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Operarias.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
12,500,000	12,500,000	1,000,000	Parte e Rio.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	Projeto.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
100,000	100,000	107,131,120	Reptor do Brasil.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
1,000,000	997,000	21,763	Repte do Lencio.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
90,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	Rio Matto Gross.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
21,000,000	15,000,000	1,140,250	Fundação Hypothecarie.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	834,803	Ind. 2 series.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
12,000,000	12,000,000	1,000,000	Sociedade Bancaria.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
10,000,000	9,200,000	10,610,414	União Hidro-American.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	100,000
PRIMIUM LTD							
7,500,000\$	1,500,000	573,749	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	\$ 1,250	Apr 93	\$ 200	150,000
.....	.....	.....	2 2 series.....	\$ 1,250	Apr 93	\$ 200	22,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Menicali, Santos.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	250,000
2,250,000	2,250,000	1,000,000	.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	40,000
10,000,000	5,000,000	81,000,000	S. Paulo.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	123,700
24,000,000	7,535,999	10,855,114	União Hidro-American.....	\$ 1,250	July 93	\$ 200	75,000

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Last rest payable	Rate %	Bank	Nomina- tive	Last rate	Closing quotations
27,532,260	Jan.—July	6	Creditos Reais do Brasil... duo gols...	100\$	30, B. L. 1, 5	—
11,616,820	Apr.—Oct.	7	Creditos Reais de S. Paulo...	100\$	30, B. L. 1, 6	—
265,200	do	7	Creditos Reais e Internacionais	100	30, B. L. 1, 6	—
6,161,800	do	6	Reserva do Brasil..... duo gols...	100	30, B. L. 1, 6	—
6,161,800	Mar.—Nov.	6	Pedras do Brasil..... duo gols...	100	30, B. L. 1, 6	—
5,094,000	June—July,	6	Union Agricola do Brasil...	100	30, B. L. 1, 6	50, B.— 50, B.
9,938,200	do	6	União S. Paulista..... duo gols...	100	—	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
6,000,000	6,000,000	4,82,361	Allianz	July 91	208	208	208
6,000,000	6,000,000	5,15,151	America Latina	12 Dec.-Feb. 92	208	208	208
6,000,000	4,75,000	85,718	Brasil Industrial	Feb. 93	214	215	215
3,000,000	3,000,000	30,000	Brasileira	8 Aug.-Aug. 93	205	206	206
3,000,000	3,000,000	65,925	Centro-Brasil	July 93	203	220	220
3,000,000	3,000,000	24,100	Central do Brasil	12 Dec.-Mar. 92	205	205	205
2,500,000	2,500,000	51,000	Conselho de Comercio	3 Dec.-July 93	180	180	180
2,500,000	2,500,000	75,160	D Israel	30 Dec.-Jan. 93	203	213	213
60,000,000	75,000,000	61,501	Industrial Mueira	1 Aug.-Aug. 93	200	200	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000	Industria Fluminense	20 Dec.-Mar. 92	205	205	205
1,000,000	1,000,000	31,374	Projektos Ind. do Brasil	6 Dec.-Mar. 91	124	124	124
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	Progresso Ind. do Brasil	7 Oct.-July 92	222	169	169
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,329	Propaganda	14 Dec.-July 93	200	200	200
3,200,000	3,200,000	137,647	S. Lazaro	8 Dec.-Aug. 91	235	235	235
8,500,000	8,500,000	1,000,000	S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	8 Dec.-Aug. 91	200	200	200
8,500,000	8,500,000	46,679	S. Pedro do Alcantara	July 91	203	210	210
10,000,000	4,103,449	73,000	Vinícola Industrial S. Sebastião	3 Dec.-Jan. 93	209	8,000	8,000

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital plus fund	Bonus fund	General	Dividend fund	Monetary value	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$1,000,000	1,500,000	510,100*	Agricola e Com. do Brasil Agricola do Paranaíba	\$100 July 92	205 <sup>b</sup>	..	.....
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola do Rio Grande Preto	3 cent July 92	181 <sup>c</sup>	1,000	.....
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	..	Brazil Textil	10 " July 91	60	..	.....
4,500,000	4,500,000	201,83	Cant. e Vtglo. Mineração Centro Mineração e Metalurgia	15 " July 91	2 000	..	.....
7,000,000	7,000,000	91,000	Carvalho e Cia	4 cent July 91	275 <sup>c</sup>	200	.....
10,000,000	10,000,000	150,000	Carrangos Pneumáticos	2 cent July 92	135 <sup>c</sup>	100	.....
6,000,000	7,000,000	16,819	Centro do Brasil	4 cent July 93	80	40 000	.....
6,000,000	2,100,000	55,205	Centros Pastores do Brasil	1 Aug - Aug 93	60	16 000	.....
15,000,000	4,500,000	39,674	Ceres Brasileira	10 " Aug - Aug 91	80	14 000	.....
10,000,000	4,000,000	39,674	Commercio e Serv.	5 cent Feb. 92	100	..	.....
9,600,000	9,600,000	254,452	Comunicações Satelitais	..	200	..	.....
6,000,000	6,000,000	20,000	Correio do Brasil	15 " Sept 92	200	12 000	.....
12,000,000	12,000,000	4,286,014	Empreito de Obras Públicas	- Feb 93	200	..	.....
13,400,000	12,000,000	451,387	Industrial do Brasil	3 cent Feb. 93	100	20 000	.....
1,250,000	1,250,000	20,136	Indus de Comercio e Ind.	4 cent Sept 92	200	7 000	.....
\$0,000,000	\$0,000,000	53,631,900	Melhoramentos no Brasil	14 " Mar - May 91	200	..	.....
12,000,000	12,000,000	7,200,000	Metropolitana do Brasil	5 cent Aug - Sept 92	200	70 000	.....
5,600,000	6,000,000	10,903,394	Metropolitana do S. Paulo	- Mar 93	80	80 000	.....
20,000,000	4,000,000	21,000,000	Nacional das Fárias e Est. <sup>a</sup>	..	100	18 000	r8 000 000
7,500,000	5,250,000	21,489	Nacional de Oleo e Oleos.	5 cent Jan. 91	35 000	..	.....
7,200,000	3,200,000	5,803	Nasco II de Oleos.	3 cent July 91	200	..	.....
25,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	Oils Hydramol do Brasil	3 cent July 91	200	9 000	.....
10,000,000	10,000,000	33,000	Rural do Brasil	3 cent Jan. 92	40	9 000	.....
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	Sacramento da Rio.	3 cent Jan. 92	35 000	35 000	.....
8,000,000	4,000,000	61,508	Services Marítimos.	6 cent Aug - Aug 93	100	30 000	.....
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torres Brasileira	5 cent Jan. 93	35	35 000	30 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	44,710	União dos Est. do Brasil	4 cent July 91	5 000	..	.....

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